

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row Historic District

other names/site number Rhodes College sororities

2. Location

street & number 2000 North Parkway, Rhodes College

NA ☐ not for publication

city or town Memphis

NA ☐ vicinity

stat Tennessee

code TN

county Shelby

code 157

zip code 38112-1690

e _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

buildings

sites

structures

objects

4

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)

Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Arkansas Sandstone

walls Arkansas Sandstone

roof ASPHALT shingles; slate

other Limestone, WOOD, CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1926-circa 1956

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Eason, Jeter; Smith, J. Frazer; Awsumb, George; Mahan, George; Shapley, Arnold

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row Historic District
Name of Property

Shelby County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1.5 acres Northeast Memphis 409 NW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 227847 3894304
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James F. Williamson, FAIA
organization Williamson Pounders Architects, P.C. date January 2006
street & number 88 Union Avenue, Suite 900 telephone 901/527-4433
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38103

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name See continuation sheet
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Shelby County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

The Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row Historic District is composed of a crescent-shaped cluster of four Collegiate Gothic stone sorority houses located on the east side of the campus of Rhodes College (formerly Southwestern at Memphis) in Memphis, Tennessee. The district is located immediately west of the Charles Place entrance, south of the McCoy Theatre, west of Blount Hall, and north of the East Village residence halls. Dating from the 1920s and 1930s, Sorority Row is the home of the local chapters of four national Greek organizations: Alpha Omicron Pi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, and Kappa Delta.

The nearby Southwestern at Memphis Historic District (NR 7/20/78) consists of a thirteen-acre portion of the one hundred-acre campus, and includes Collegiate Gothic buildings dating from 1925. According to the nomination, the campus contains one of the finest and most harmonious groupings of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the nation.¹ The neighboring Sorority Row district extends along a gently curving driveway near the east edge of the campus, separated from the northeast corner of the Southwestern at Memphis Historic District by several newer dormitories. Approaching Sorority Row from the west, near the heart of the campus, one first encounters the Alpha Omicron Pi lodge followed by Kappa Delta, Chi Omega, and Delta Delta Delta. A fifth sorority house, originally built for Zeta Tau Alpha, was damaged by fire in the 1940s and was later extensively altered for use as a theatre. It is not included in the historic district.

The architecture of the four surviving sorority houses exhibits the distinctive Collegiate Gothic style that characterizes the original campus buildings. It was President Charles E. Diehl who specified the Collegiate Gothic style. In his specifications for the new campus buildings, Diehl included the proposed fraternity and sorority lodges, which were to be erected of Arkansas sandstone, with metal windows and slate roofs to match the other buildings. The lodges were to have roof spans of not more than twenty feet, with a pitch of fifty-two degrees. With the exception of roofing materials (only one of the four sorority houses has a slate roof today), Diehl's specifications were closely adhered to by the architects and builders of the Greek lodges—if not originally, then later, in the course of subsequent renovations. In their present form they faithfully follow the lead of the earliest structures in terms of scale, massing, materials, and detailing. The use of rusticated stone and windows with divided lights, combined with the articulation of dormers, gables, chimneys, and porches, lends a domestic scale to these buildings. The continuity of the grouping is maintained by the consistent massing, the use of Arkansas sandstone with limestone trim, and roofs of consistent pitch. The result is that Sorority Row contributes to the strong sense of continuity and harmony that pervades the entire campus.

¹ "Southwestern at Memphis Historic District" National Register nomination, page 8-2.

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Inventory and Description of Buildings Located Within the District

1. Alpha Omicron Pi Lodge. 1927, 1952. The lodge was constructed in 1927, two years after Southwestern was relocated in Memphis. The architect is unknown. In 1952 it was extensively renovated under the direction of Jeter Eason of Eason, Anthony, McKinney and Cox, architects. The original floor plan was an elongated "U" shape, with a massive chimney flanked by large windows dominating the west front façade. A recessed entrance is found at the southwest corner. The original stucco facades of the one-story cottage were subsequently veneered with Arkansas sandstone as part of the 1952 renovation in order to more closely conform to the prevailing Collegiate Gothic style of the campus. In its current configuration the lodge features a stone chimney and low stone walls flanking the front entrance, and metal windows with divided lights. The 1952 drawings indicate hipped roofs with a 50 degree pitch, very close to the fifty-two degrees specified by President Diehl, and asbestos shingles. A rear addition, clad in vertical wood board-and-batten siding with a low mansard roof, opens onto a raised concrete patio. The original interior spaces include an entry vestibule; men's room; living room with a stone fireplace, bay windows, and vaulted ceiling (with a roof span of approximately twenty feet as specified by Diehl); a chapter room paneled in redwood; and a rear terrace. Based on plans by Eason, Anthony, McKinney and Cox, the 1952 renovation added a powder room and kitchen, as well as the exterior stone veneer. A subsequent, or perhaps additional, remodeling-- not indicated on these plans-- enclosed the rear terrace to create a reception hall with tile flooring and exposed stone wall, once the rear exterior façade. An expanded terrace was also added. Contributing.

2. Kappa Delta Lodge. 1928, 1950. Designed by noted architect J. Frazer Smith, the lodge was completed in 1928. This fine example of a Collegiate Gothic cottage is clad in Arkansas sandstone with limestone door and window trim, and a massive stone chimney. There is also a timbered front porch with wood balusters and pointed arch, metal windows with divided lights, and asphalt shingled gabled roofs. The massing of the original house consists of a major gable enclosing the living room, intersected by two lower cross-gables, one at either end. At the northeast end the cross-gable extends beyond the front façade and a small, wood open-gabled front porch with a pointed arch is located at the intersection of the two masses. At the rear the cross-gables are sheathed in vertical wood board-and-batten siding, and the French doors of a later addition open onto a raised concrete patio. Interior features of note include an impressive vaulted living room with exposed heavy timber trusses, plaster walls, and stone fireplace. Other interior spaces include an entry foyer, kitchen, powder room, and mailroom. The rear addition, circa 1950, features a stone wall (originally the rear exterior façade), exposed wood rafters, and French doors opening to the exterior terrace. Contributing.

3. Chi Omega Lodge. 1926, 1940, 1956. The lodge was constructed of logs circa 1922 and relocated to the Southwestern campus shortly after the relocation of the college to Memphis in 1925. In 1940 architect George Awsumb designed a major reconstruction to bring the log structure into conformance with the Collegiate Gothic style of the other campus buildings. The 1940

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reconstruction removed a front porch and added Arkansas sandstone veneer facades and limestone door and window trim applied over the original log structure (still visible in the crawl space beneath the floor). Awsumb added a new slate roof with the fifty-two degree pitch specified by President Diehl, with four symmetrical gables—two on the front and two at the rear-- clad in stucco and wood half-timber trim. Other additions included an entrance at the northwest corner, a bay window at the northeast corner, a stone fireplace and chimney at the east end, metal windows with divided lights, and a concrete patio at the rear. Interior features of note, also added in 1940, include the vaulted living room with a span of twenty-six feet, slightly wider than the twenty-foot maximum specified by Diehl. The living room includes a granite fireplace, maple flooring, gum paneling, and a loft overlooking the space from a balcony. The reconstruction also included the addition of an entry vestibule, kitchen, dressing room, powder room, chapter room, and rear porch. Following a fire in 1956, the back porch was enclosed using stucco and wood half-timber trim. Contributing.

4. Delta Delta Delta Lodge. 1933, 1955. Completed in 1933, the lodge was designed by George Mahan, a Memphis architect. The two-story Collegiate Gothic cottage conforms to the prevailing style of the campus. The massing of the original house consisted of two cross-gables, one running east-west and enclosing the living room, and the second, higher one running north-south. On the north façade a small, shed-roofed front porch is located at the intersection of the two masses. The Arkansas sandstone facades, limestone door and window trim, wood and stucco bay window on the upper east façade, massive stone chimney at the west end, stone front porch with wood balusters, metal windows with divided lights, and asphalt shingle gabled roof are all typical of the style. Drawings of the original structure prepared for a 1955 addition indicate roofs with a fifty-two degree pitch and approximately twenty foot span, as specified by President Diehl. Original interior features of note include the dramatic vaulted living room with exposed heavy timber trusses, stone walls, hardwood flooring, chandeliers, and a fireplace. A two-story entrance foyer with a stone wall includes a stair to the upper floor chapter room, which overlooks the living room from a balcony. The original portion of the lodge also includes a powder room, two bathrooms, and a small conference room on the main floor. The 1955 renovation added an extension of the original north-south gable, consisting of a kitchen, recreation room, and rear terrace. The renovation also included replacement of some existing windows, new wood paneling in the stair hall with a Greek "delta" motif carved in the balusters, refinishing existing woodwork, and cleaning interior stone. The addition matches the original lodge in its massing, roof pitch, Arkansas sandstone facades, and metal windows with divided lights. The addition also included a raised concrete patio enclosed by low stone walls, with wood brackets supporting the eaves at the southeast corner. Contributing.

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Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C as an excellent example of Collegiate Gothic design in Memphis. Fraternity and sorority lodges were included in President Diehl's original concept for the Southwestern campus, and were constructed in the years immediately following the move to Memphis in 1925 under the direction of some of Memphis' most influential architects. The lodges of Sorority Row were designed according to the same principles of Collegiate Gothic architecture that have long characterized the college—a superb and cohesive groupings of Collegiate Gothic architecture—and contribute to the strong sense of continuity and harmony that pervades the campus. Although the architecture of the sorority houses is much more restrained than the principal college buildings, they still maintain the stylistic features of the campus. The use of Arkansas sandstone, multi-light windows, multiple gable roofs, and wood trim on all the buildings are character defining features of the early twentieth century Collegiate Gothic style of these sorority houses. Later additions to the houses are in keeping with the original style. The district retains its architectural integrity.

Southwestern at Memphis, now Rhodes College was founded in Clarksville, Tennessee in 1848, and relocated to Memphis in 1925 under the leadership of President Charles E. Diehl, who specified the Collegiate Gothic style for the architecture of the new campus. Sororities and fraternities were established while the college was still in Clarksville and have long played an important role in campus life. Located near the eastern edge of the campus, the Sorority Row historic district, a cluster of four sorority houses dating from the 1920s and 1930s, is the home of the local chapters of four national Greek organizations: Alpha Omicron Pi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, and Kappa Delta.

The original award-winning buildings comprising the Southwestern At Memphis Historic District, designed by architect Henry Hibbs and constructed in 1925, represent one of the finest and most cohesive groupings of Collegiate Gothic architecture. In order to insure uniformity of building materials, the college purchased its own sandstone quarry located in Bald Knob, Arkansas. This stone is used on all campus structures, including Sorority Row, and contributes to the strong sense of continuity and harmony that pervades the entire campus.

Even before the move to Memphis, fraternities and sororities had become an important part of student life on the Clarksville campus. Five national fraternities (Pi Kappa Alpha, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Alpha, and Kappa Sigma) had established chapters on the Clarksville campus. In the years following 1921, when the first woman graduated, the number of women students steadily increased, and beginning in 1922, two national sororities, Chi Omega and Kappa Delta, established chapters on the campus.

Sorority and fraternity houses or "lodges" were an integral part of President Diehl's vision for his Collegiate Gothic academical village. Diehl envisioned a fraternity quadrangle and a sorority quadrangle located on opposite sides of the campus:

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The College will assign a piece of ground on the campus for each fraternity or sorority, upon which that fraternity or sorority may build a club house of the lodge type, but not a residential house.... The plans and elevations of these houses must be approved by the architect and the President of the College. The houses are to be of the same material as the other buildings, and are to be harmonious with the whole. They are to be erected of rubble stone, which will be supplied at reasonable cost by the College, this stone to be laid in the wall the same way as it is laid in other buildings; the same type of metal windows are to be used; there is to be the same type of roof, that is the same quality and color of slate. The lodges are to be built in narrow units, of not more than twenty feet span of roof, and the roof is to have a pitch of fifty-two degrees. (Morgan, 1989, p.87)

Although Diehl's concept of fraternity and sorority "quadrangles" was not to be literally implemented, the campus does include separate clusters of lodges for men and women's Greek organizations, with the fraternity houses located on the west side of the campus, between University Street and Barret Library. Like the sorority houses, the six fraternity lodges (Pi Kappa Alpha, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Sigma, Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Nu) reflect the ubiquitous Collegiate Gothic style of the campus.

Alpha Omicron Pi sorority was founded at Barnard College of Columbia University in 1897. The Kappa Omicron chapter at Southwestern was established after the college relocated in Memphis in 1925. In 1953 the chapter hosted the sorority's international convention at the Peabody Hotel (NR 9/14/77). The Alpha Omicron Pi lodge was constructed in 1927 and extensively renovated in 1952 under the direction of Jeter Eason of Eason, Anthony, McKinney and Cox, architects.

Chi Omega was founded at the University of Arkansas in 1895, and in 1922 was the first national sorority to establish a chapter on the campus in Clarksville, prior to the relocation of the college to Memphis. The Kappa Beta chapter's lodge was originally a cypress log structure constructed circa 1922 as a playhouse for the children of Memphis grocery store magnate Clarence Saunders on the grounds of his mansion, known locally as the "Pink Palace" (NR 7/9/80 as Memphis Pink Palace Museum). It was disassembled and relocated to the Southwestern campus in 1926, a year after the college moved to Memphis.

In 1940 the lodge was extensively remodeled by architect George Awsumb in consultation with President Charles Diehl and Henry C. Hibbs of Nashville, architect of the original campus structures and a nationally known designer of collegiate buildings. Awsumb veneered the log structure with Arkansas sandstone and added other modifications to bring the house into conformance with the Collegiate Gothic style.

Born in Norway in 1880, Awsumb came to Wisconsin as a child, and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1906. He moved to Memphis in 1919 after winning a competition to design the

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Memphis Municipal Auditorium and Market House (later known as Ellis Auditorium). Subsequent work included Humes (NR 7/12/04) and Southside high schools, Baron Hirsch Synagogue, and a number of churches, most notably Idlewild Presbyterian Church.

Delta Delta Delta was founded at Boston University in 1888. The Delta Psi chapter at Southwestern was established after the college moved to Memphis in 1925. The lodge was designed by George Mahan, noted Memphis architect and designer of a number of fine houses for private clients dating from 1910. In 1955 it was renovated by George Mahan Jr. and Arnold Shappley Jr., architects.

Kappa Delta was founded at Virginia State Normal School in 1897 and the Alpha Delta chapter was established on the Clarksville campus in 1925, shortly before the college was relocated to Memphis. The lodge was designed by J. Frazer Smith (1897- 1957), also a noted Memphis architect. A native of Canton, MS, Smith graduated from Georgia Technological Institute in 1921. He moved to Memphis, where he designed a number of well-known buildings, including LeBonheur Children's Hospital, Lauderdale Courts (NR 7/25/96), Dixie Homes, Western State Hospital (NR 6/25/87) at Bolivar, and numerous private residences built in the 1920s and 1930s. During the Depression he served as regional chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Smith may be best known, however, as the author of *White Pillars*, an illustrated study of pre-Civil War plantation houses of the Middle South published in 1941.

Often considered a "subset" of Late Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic is in its simplest terms the non-ecclesiastical version of Late Gothic Revival. The substantial buildings designed in this style often lack the perpendicular detailing of the earlier Gothic styles. Collegiate Gothic buildings may be less ornate than their predecessors, but the majority exhibits fine craftsmanship and a variety of detailing. The main buildings at Southwestern at Memphis are good representations of this. In fact, Henry Hibbs was awarded the Gold Medal by the Southern Chapter of the AIA in 1929 for his work at Southwestern. The sorority buildings are much smaller in scale and less elaborate in detailing than the main campus buildings. Yet they do exhibit the fine stonework and, in most cases, Gothic trim of the remainder of the campus. In summary, the sororities are architecturally significant in Memphis as examples of Collegiate Gothic houses on the Southwestern Campus. National fraternities and sororities have always been an integral part of student life at the college, dating back to the college's origins in Clarksville, and continue to play an important role today.

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Awsumb, George to Hibbs, Henry C., Jan. 25, 1940. (Letter located at Chi Omega Sorority, Rhodes College.)

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Herndon, Joseph L., "Architects in Tennessee until 1930;" A Dictionary, unpublished thesis, Columbia University, 1975 (available at Tennessee Historical Commission.)

Hibbs, Henry C. to Awsumb, George, Jan. 27, 1940. (Letter located at Chi Omega Sorority, Rhodes College.)

Hibbs, Henry C. to Diehl, Charles E., Jan. 27, 1940. (Letter located at Chi Omega Sorority, Rhodes College.)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Description

Beginning at point A, approximately 25 feet north and 15 feet east from the northeast corner of the Delta Delta Delta lodge, the boundary moves south 160 feet, then turns west 200 feet, then turns south 60 feet, then turns west 130 feet, then turns west 130 feet, then turns north 220 feet, then turns east 330 feet, returning to point A.

Justification

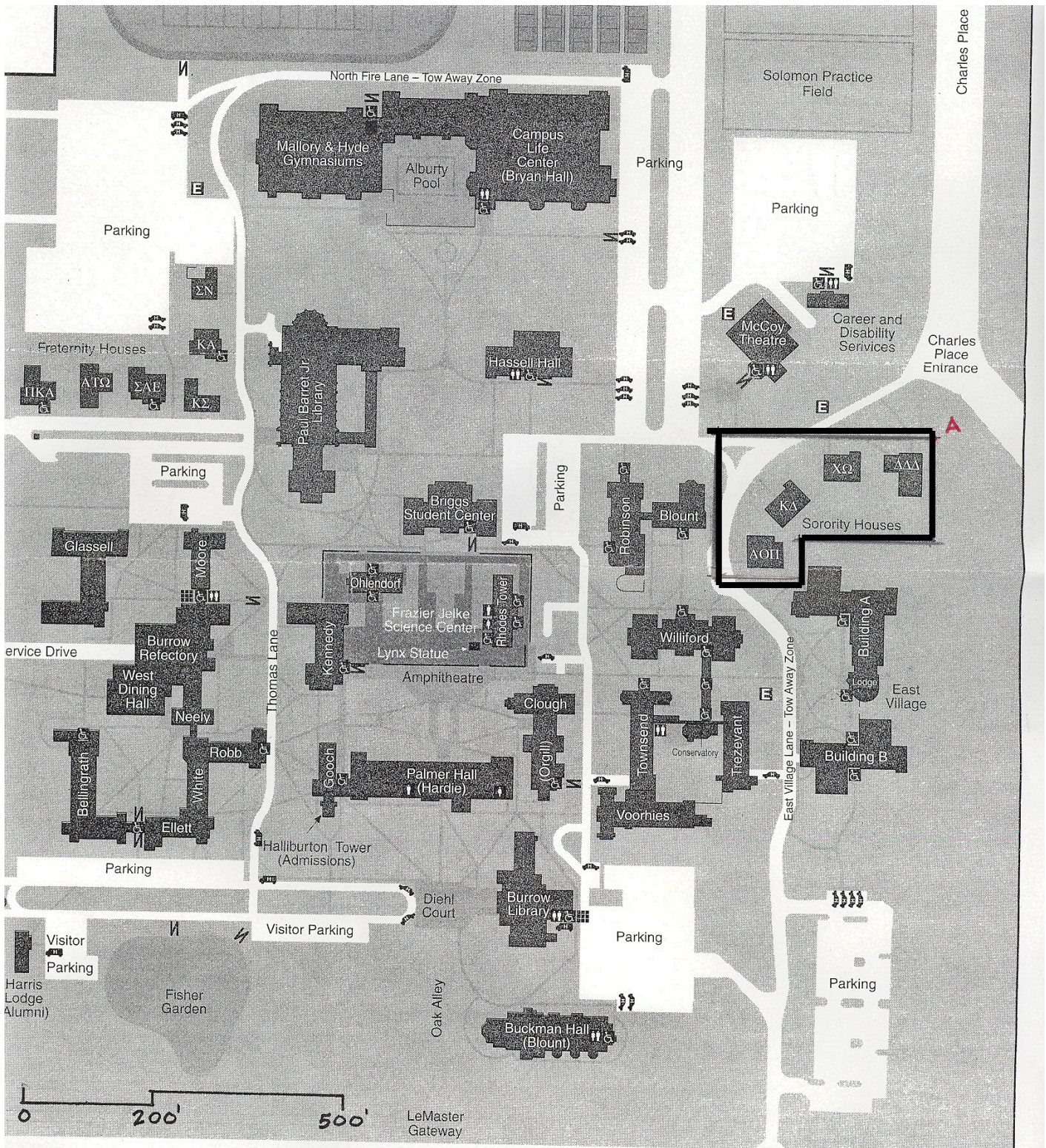
The boundary includes the four contiguous sorority houses at the historic Southwestern at Rhodes campus. It is separated by modern buildings from the National Register listed historic district and surrounded by modern buildings or buildings not associated with sorority life on the campus.

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Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row Historic District
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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo by: James F. Williamson
Date: January 2006
Negative: Tennessee Historical Commission

1. General view, looking southeast
2. General view, looking northwest from rear
3. General view, looking northwest from rear
4. Alpha Omicron Pi lodge, front façade
5. Alpha Omicron Pi lodge, rear façade
6. Alpha Omicron Pi lodge, living room interior
7. Kappa Delta lodge, front and side facades
8. Kappa Delta lodge, rear and side facades
9. Kappa Delta lodge, living room interior
10. Chi Omega lodge, front façade
11. Chi Omega lodge, rear and side facades
12. Chi Omega lodge, living room interior
13. Delta Delta Delta lodge, front façade
14. Delta Delta Delta lodge, east side façade
15. Delta Delta Delta lodge, rear
16. Delta Delta Delta lodge, living room interior

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Southwestern at Memphis Sorority Row
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PROPERTY OWNERS

1. Alpha Omicron Pi Lodge:

Ms. Rebecca L. Jackson
Corporation Board Treasurer
Kappa Omicron Chapter, Alpha Omicron Pi Sorority
6546 Birchbrook Lane #4
Memphis, TN 38134
Telephone: 901.355.1165

2. Chi Omega Lodge:

Ms. Mary Linda Wardlaw, President
Chi Omega House Corporation
601 South Belvedere Blvd.
Memphis, TN 38104
Telephone: 901.725.7904

3. Delta Delta Delta Lodge:

Ms. Ann C. Tucker, President
Delta Psi House Corporation
2088 Beckenham Cove
Cordova, TN 38016
Telephone: 901.759.0339

4. Kappa Delta Lodge:

Ms. Amy M. Doville
House Corporation Chair
Alpha Delta Chapter, Kappa Delta Sorority
3842 Northwood Drive
Memphis, TN 38111
Telephone: 901.458.9360

5. Land on which the buildings are located:

Rhodes College
C/o Dean Allen Boone
2000 North Parkway
Memphis Tennessee 38112

